The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 14. SATURDAY, September 14, 1799. N

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

At a meeting of a large and respectable number of the Citizens of the township of Erie, in the county of Allegheny, on Saturday the 24th instant, at the house of Rufus S. Reed, in the Town of Erie, convened, for the purpose of taking into view the approaching election.

Col. *Thomas Forster*, Chairman.

William G. Sydnor, Secretary.

The following address and resolutions being read by the Secretary, were unanimously agreed to.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

Impressed with a firm belief that a more important period to the welfare and happiness of the United States has not occurred for a number of years than the present. It is with pain we behold characters in the United States, and particularly in the State of Pennsylvania, under the feigned name of REPUBLICANS, and FRIENDS TO THE PEOPLE, using every means in their power to alienate the affections of their fellow-citizens from the Constitutions and Laws of their Country, and to create in their minds a distrust of men constitutionally elected to administer the Government.

We conceive ourselves blest with one of the best Constitutions in the world, and well calculated to protect us from all dangers. A Constitution so well adapted and so important to our happiness, ought to be watched and guarded at all points with care; and zealously supported by every honest and virtuous man.

Every person who will take a retrospective view of the recent proceedings of those pretended Republicans, must be convinced that the peace and harmony of their country is not their object.—That they are influenced by a power insidiously endeavouring to divide the people from their Government, is obvious.

To be inactive at this time, we conceive would be a crime unworthy the good citizens of this county, when we believe that the happiness and prosperity of the United States, and in particular the State of Pennsylvania, depend in a great measure on the choice of a Governor at the ensuing election. We must either exert ourselves and use every means in our power to keep from our Councils men whose declared politics are in direct opposition to the Federal Government, and elect into office such characters as we know to be attached to the Constitution, Laws, and Government of the United States, or Treason, Sedition and Anarchy, and in all probability the fate of Switzerland (once the seat of Liberty) may be ours.

Under these impressions we have therefore unanimously resolved for ourselves, and recommend our fellow-citizens, to vote for JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, as a proper person to fill the important office of Governor, and to use every honorable and fair means to promote and ensure his election. We believe him to be a man possessing the first talents, integrity, and a character unexceptionable, a steady friend to his country, and to the Constitutions of the United States, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In order to facilitate the above object, Be it RESOLVED, That Colonel Thomas Forster, James Baird, Thomas Rees, esquire, Robert Lee, and William G. Sydnor, be a standing Committee for the purpose of corresponding with the Committee at Pittsburgh, and to appoint a suitable person to attend the Committee at the Courthouse in the town of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 4th day of September next, with full power to co-operate with that Committee, in such measures as may be thought expedient to promote the election of James Ross, of Pittsburgh, as Governor, and such other Federal characters to represent this county in the State Legislature as may be agreed on.

And be it further resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign the above proceedings, and that the Secretary forward a copy to the printer at Pittsburgh, with a request to have them inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THOMAS FORSTER, Chairman.

(Attest)

WILLIAM G. SYDNOR, Sec'y.

(From an English Magazine.)

A certain remedy for the Dysentery or Bloody Flux, published by the great Mr. BOYLE.

TAKE new churn'd butter without salt, and just skimming off the curdy part when melted over a clear fire, give two spoonfuls of the clarified remainder twice or thrice within the day to the person affected, and this has never failed to make almost instant cure. In many (I am sure, at least 100) cases I have had myself the pleasure to relieve efficaciously by its effects—and who were persons for the most part at the point of death, and solemnly resigned to that last cure of every malady, by their physician's farewell sentences.

A long time after the great Mr. Boyle had published his experience of this noble medicine, from his frequent proofs of it in Ireland, where dysenteries are more frequent than in England, there happened, at the siege of Londonderry, such a general demonstration of its efficacy, as leaves the subsequent neglect of it no way to be accounted for, but from the simplicity of it. For when by the fatigues and wants in that brave garrison, they found themselves in great danger from the havoc of this terrible disease, than from the efforts of the enemy, we are informed by the historians of that siege, that the distemper stopped at one, upon the soldiers finding a concealed reserve of casks of tallow, in a merchant's warehouse, and dividing it among the companies to melt with and lengthen out their short allowance of bad oatmeal. And it is well known, that on barely throwing in a little melted grease, or a small quantity of animal oil, upon the surface of a working liquor, when in highest foam, the curbing intestine motion, in an instant, sinks to flatness.

In all other cases of Sides too sharp and active, none of the trite remedies, however tedious all of them, and some extremely mortifying, will be found of any use, comparatively, with this plain and pleasant one, which need be taken in the last named intentions, only half the quantity persisting night and morning for some time uninterruptedly.

Foreign Intelligence.

GRENOBLE, June 5.

COPY of a second address of the citizens of Grenoble, to the two Councils, forming the Legislative body, and to the Executive Directory.

"Legislators and Directors—In our first address we have called your attention to the evils of the country, to the traitors and dilapidators. Since then we have obtained facts in contradiction to the falsehoods and mis statements of the guilty. We were occupied in publishing them with their proofs, when the success of the enemy forced us to consider of our personal defence as it seemed we were abandoned even by ourselves. Legislators and Directors—this idea is more afflicting to our minds, than the certainty of being soon overcome. Hasten to obviate our cruel doubts. Our forces increase an hundred fold, and if we must for a moment give ground, the enemy shall only penetrate through heaps of slain. Already are they masters of Suzes by the retreat of General Ledoyon, who has retired to Mount Cenis. Already have parties penetrated into the Novalaise, which confines Mount Blanc. General Moreau remains with 10,000 men before him. All his communications are cut off by an equal number of armed rebels, whose ravages are more to be feared as they are directed by fanaticism. A courier expedited by this General, and who has only escaped by marches and countermarches, gives a true account of his position. It is such, that if it is not before 15 days succoured by our army in Helvetia, or otherwise it will be obliged to lay down its arms, being without provisions and artillery, and having lost all hope of being joined by the army of Naples, the divisions of Rome, and those of Tuscany. These are facts; they are positive. We must also add, and the truth of it is certain, that the citadel of Milan has capitulated. Pescheira and Pizzighitone have surrendered to the enemy, and the department of the maritime Alps, being in a state of insurrection, cut off all hopes of retreat from General MOREAU. Thus there is no further obstacle to the invasion of the French Republic, since the forts, places, ports and positions of the five departments of Isere, Mont Blanc, Leman, Upper and Lower Alps, are nearly stripped of provisions, military stores, arms, artillery and soldiers, notwithstanding the precautions, in these respects, by the administrations and the generals of the interior, whose zeal has been so recently blamed by the minister of war, who did not then know the melancholy situation to which we are reduced. In truth, there are conscripts, but these new defenders not being disciplined, cloathed, equipped or armed, can oppose but a feeble resistance. If, however, the administrations and generals of interior had money at their disposal, they might yet provide for the most pressing wants. But without resources what can be undertaken, what can be done? Nothing but acts of despair. You know that despair leads to the most dreadful catastrophies. The wounded defenders who have arrived from the army, those who have been a long time in the interior, the conscripts, who commence this military career, and who happen to be sick, are left without succour, the hospitals being unprovided of every thing necessary for their comfort. All this together, without speaking of the agitation excited by the enemies of the interior produces such a general despondency, that there is reason to fear an absolute disorganization will be very shortly effected. Legislators and Directors, all you whom we have not ceased to consider as the parents of the country, adopt then at length the necessary means to save it. Order every species of sacrifice—Republicans, do not doubt, are ready to acquiesce in them. Postpone all complaints and divisions; it is no time to be occupied with such things, when the enemy is at our gates."

This address was read in part, at the sitting of the 10th of June, in the Council of Five Hundred.

ZURICH, June 7.

It was on the 6th inst. the French evacuated this city, which they had entered on the 26th of April, 1798. At one o'clock in the morning, the retreat of men, effects, and beasts commenced. At day break, all the cannon on the ramparts were nailed, the cartridges emptied and thrown away. The French then slowly moved from their camps and redoubts, into this city, and passed through the very middle of it, partly towards Baden, partly towards Bremgarten. All the inhabitants were on their guard, and every shop, gate and door shut up.

General Massena has ordered his thanks to be given verbally, and in the most grateful terms, to our municipality, for the kindnesses and friendship he had experienced here, adding, that his retreat ought to be considered as a proof of his invariable affection. Massena staid to dinner, did not quit us until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the infantry that remained on the ramparts followed them, and only a picquet of hussars remained stationed at each gate. These retreated likewise, at half past 3 o'clock.

As fast as the French were quitting their entrenchments in the morning, the Austrians entered them without firing a single shot upon their retreating enemies.

The retreat of the French was peaceable and quiet, and the entry of the Austrians was orderly and still. At 4 o'clock in the evening of the 6th the municipality opened the gates, and the Imperial troops occupied all the posts while some of their detachments of heavy horse, infantry and artillery passed through this city, and marched towards Wiedikon. The Imperial army is uncommonly strong, and both men and horses afford a most beautiful sight of martial grandeur.

Thus ended the 6th of June, a day forever memorable to this city, after a night passed in terror by the inhabitants that had a general assault to dread on the part of the Austrians, who would certainly have stormed it, if the French had staid but a few hours longer, orders having been given, and all being prepared for that purpose.

Yesterday morning the venerable Burgomaster Kilchsperger, the president, and some members of the municipality, waited on that humane hero, the Archduke Charles at his head quarters in Clotten, and recommended to him our city in the most pressing manner. The reception which his Royal Highness gave them, moved every bystander to tears; he expressed his joy on finding that the French had done no injury to this place, and assured the deputation, that he had given orders to his troops not to fire a single shot upon the town, where nobody would be molested, and where his troops would observe the strictest discipline. When the venerable old Kilchsper presented the city keys to the young hero, he refused accepting them, saying, "*The keys of your city are in very good hands.*" Gen. Hotze is now among us.

RATISBON, June 13.

Imperial Aulic Decree to the German Diet, respecting the late catastrophe near Rastadt.

"His Imperial majesty received on the 3d ult. the melancholy intelligence, in a report, signed by the Margrave of Baden himself, that the French Ministers Plenipotentiary, sent to the congress of peace with the empire, were stopped late in the evening of the 28th of April, on their departure in the night from Rastadt, against which they had been advised by several persons, at a small distance from the said city, by a troop of people dressed in the Imperial military uniform, and that the ministers Bonnier and Roberjot, were murdered by many cuts of sabres, but that the minister Jean de Bry, who escaped from death only by an happy accident, had been much wounded, and all of them were robbed of a great part of their effects.

"His majesty is unable to express by words, the great shock his sentiments of justice and morality have received, and the whole force of the impression of abhorrence, which has been excited in him, on the first account of this act of barbarity, committed on the territory of the German empire, upon persons, whose inviolability was under the special guarantee of the right of nations; nor can his majesty express the indelible impression which this disastrous catastrophe has left in his revolted mind, which always entertains the most inviolable respect for the dignity of man, for morality, and the sacred principles of the law of nations.

"It is not by illiberal suspicion and rash conjectures, not by calumnious imputations, and partial reports of audacious fictions, nor by the passionate sallies of a depraved heart, and the licentious fabrications of foreign and domestic editors of public journals—it is not by inimical representations, calculated for an increase of power, for exactions of money, or for other secret designs, nor by furious speeches in conventions, and vindictive proclamations to the French nation and all other states—but only by a conscientious, fair, and impartial enquiry, according to the prescription of the laws, and conducted with every judicial rigor, that the horrid act may be traced in all its circumstances, its authors, and accomplices be truly discovered, and the imputation of the offence be properly fixed both in a subjective and objective view.

"To this end the most eligible directions and orders have accordingly been given, and his Imperial Majesty doth at the same time most solemnly declare, before the general Diet of the Empire, of the whole public of Germany, that nothing short of the most perfect satisfaction, regardless of all other considerations, shall gratify the just feelings of the chief of the Empire, respecting him, whom the Impartial sentence of avenging justice may pronounce guilty.

"But it is also the will of his majesty the Emperor, that the manner in which this melancholy event happened, an event which considers in various respects as a nati of Germany, be not only examine most conscious impartiality, and th perfect satisfaction be given: but h Majesty farther cherishes the most and feels himself partly and most duced to it; by the domestic and fo ons, encroaching upon the legal enq decision is thereby prejudged; th possibility of a suspicion of any co removed, so that in this respect no f owing to a want of the most delibera shall be attributed either to the chie pire, or to the Empire collectively.

"In order to accomplish that effectually, the general Diet is here upon mature deliberation, to appoi of their own, who are to be presen quiry which has been opened, and t ery thing with a patriotic and nob as to the steps which is to be taken possible, with regard to whatever t ance of so unheard of and detestab may in its wisdom and prudence seem —and thus further to convince the partial world, that by giving its consen that both the emperor and empire are with the same uniform sentiments for cution of the most rigorous justice, granting of the most perfect satisfactio an equal and just abhorrence, of so infamous an act, as well as by an dutiful respect of morality and the ciples of the law of nations.

"His Roman and Imperial Ma ex therefore the advice of the Emp wi possible speed, and with all the fe y o wishes as Chief of the Empire. M remains in other respects, &c

(Signed) FRA S, m

Done at Vienna, 6th June, 1

LONDON, June

We this morning received P apers 9th instant, which contain mo mporta telligence than any that have r ed this try for a long time past. By proceedi the Council of Five Hundred the 6th i will be seen that a violent s ne had a taken place between the Executive Bod the Executive Directory. e addres former to the Directory, all of com and reproaches, and unjustly states mentation very generally is, and tha are surrounded by danger

The Council of Five Hundred, besides address to the Directory, which thus s unveils the desperate con ion of their co have published a proclam on to the Frenc ple, which we regret th we cannot, fr late hour at which the ournals arrived at length. In this the ensure the cond the agents of the Directory, and call o people to support themselves in the difficu ation in which they and. The addr couched in very strong language.

June 17. The m tive preparatio making for the intend expedition, su to be destined for th Low Countries. C Sir Ralph Abercrombie has been recalled Scotland, for the purpos it is asserted. ing appointed to his command, and G Stewart, it is expected will likewise be em ed. Sixteen ships chiefly of 50 and 44 are preparing to carry, and a considerable ber of the guards are to be sent. Before t pedition takes effect, it is supposed the will be attacked in great force by the R and Austrians on the Lower Rhine.

June 19.

SUN-OFFICE, 3 o'clock.—We stop the to state that account has reached town Holland, within two hours, that the k Prussia had entered Guelderland at the h an army, and that the patriots were fl every direction before him.

Marshal Suwarrow has apprized G Moreau, that if he shall dare to put any emigrants in the Russian service, to death may chance by the fortune of war to fa his hands, he will instantly order one hu republican prisoners to be shot for ever Moreau falls.

American Intelligenc

HARRISBURGH, August 28.

On Saturday morning last WM NI Esq Marshal of Pennsylvania arrested J and MOYER and CONRAD FAHNESTOCK ty and proprietors of a Dutch AURORA borough, for publishing a "FALSE, SCA OUS AND MALICIOUS" libel against th and government of the United States. have given bail for their appearance at t trict Court of the United States, to be the city of Philadelphia on the 11th of O next, themselves in 1000 Dollars each, an sureties of 1000 each.

VIVAT RESPUBL

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

Wednesday arrived at New-Castle, the States brig Sophia, captain Geddes, from and Tripoli, and last from Lisbon, from w she sailed the 2d of July.

When the Sophia sailed from Lisbon, reported, that the French fleet, after sailed from Toulon, had entered Carthage formed a junction with the Spanish. It w

d, and both fleets were embarking troops.—This information Capt. Geddes received from the American conful at Lifbon.

Captain Geddes informs, that the Bey of Tripoli has been reconciled to the United States.

Captain Penrofe and crew, who went out to Algiers with the veffels built for that regency by the United States, have returned in the Sophia.

The following Public Offices are removed to Trenton, New Jerfey, viz.

Secretary of State.
Secretary of the Treafury.
Secretary of War.
Secretary of the Navy.
Comptroller, Auditor, Regifter, } of the Treafury.
Treafurer of the United States.
Commiffioner of the Revenue.
General Poft Office.

Amidft the difficulties and dangers by which the French are furrounded, their vivacity feems not to have forfaken them. The foreign papers ftate, that during Moreau's retreat, fome of the Generals were lamenting bitterly the reverfe of fortune of their armies—"Well! well!" exclaimed Moreau, "laft year we were fucceffful; this year we are otherwife. If it be true that Fortune's wheel turns round, it is impoffible to be always on the top."

Pittsburgh, Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend in this place, dated July 23, 1799.

"The Yellow Fever rages here to a very alarming degree—Governor Gayofo died of it few days ago; he is greatly lamented.

"No market for American produce."

JAMES SAMPLE,
H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
DUNNING M'NAIR,
SAMUEL EWALT,
WILLIAM AMBERSON,

underftand are in nomination, and will ftand all at the enfuing Election for Repreffentatives in the State Legiflature, for the county of Allegany. Out of which number two are to be elected.

See Foreign Intelligence and Advertifements in the Supplement. By miftake, the Supplement is dated the 13th, inftead of the 14th September.

With pleafure I lay before my readers the following eloquent Addrefs from the Inhabitants of Pine township, in this county.

Auguft 23, 1799

To the Committee of Allegheny County, the Inhabitants of the Townfhip, fend Greeting.

Fellow Citizens,

WE received your notice of the time, place, and object of your meeting, and your defire that we fhould meet in conference with you—we gladly embrace the opportunity, and readily join our feeble efforts with yours. As we are unacquainted with the characters who compofe the committee, we are uncertain how far our opinions will agree; but from the well known patriotifm of your chairman, we flatter ourfelves that a uniformity of fentiment will pervade the whole: in this we are certainly agreed, that the approaching Election is of great importance, nor, is it poffible to calculate with accuracy, to what diftinct period the good or ill conſequences may be felt by us or our poſterity—we conceive that no prior election has included the particular welfare of the Weftern Country equal to the one now approaching, and perhaps the Union in general. Although we are no pretenders to political knowledge we have not ſtood inattentive ſpectators of the inſults offered to our country, and the depredations committed upon her commerce—we have felt a juſt reſentment againſt the palpable falſhoods ſpread by venal printers, and other heralds of ſedition, who have endeavored to drag the general government into ſcandal, infamy and diſgrace, notwithſtanding the ample protection it affords to every good citizen in the free enjoyment of life, liberty and property—we acknowledge ourſelves under renewed obligations to the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe, who has crowned the virtuous exertions of our government with ſucceſs, and raiſed us in the eſteem of diſtant nations. Under theſe impreſſions, we are ſenſibly affected with the importance of filling every part of government with men that have penetration to diſcover, and reſolution to withſtand the wanton approaches of lawleſs tyranny.—We admire the generoſity of our patriotic friends in the eaſtern parts of the ſtate, who, foregoing that ſelfiſhneſs ſo common to man, are making every exertion in their power to enable us to place in the governmental chair, our fellow citizen JAMES ROSS, Eſquire,—a man who knows our ſituation, who feels our wants and neceſſities, and whoſe intereſt is interwoven with our own—a man in the prime of life, and full poſſeſſion of his bodily and mental faculties, and of acknowledged abilities.

While we ſincerely regret that any who call themſelves citizens of America, ſhould advocate the cauſe of our enemies, who are endeavoring to divide, diſtract and deſtroy us; who have endeavored to undermine and deſtroy the firm foundations of religion and government in the world, we pride ourſelves in this, that there is not a man in our townſhip that we can think ſo baſe enough to be bribed by their gold, or ignorant enough to be deceived by their emiſſaries.

We have made choice of William O. Bowler, William Dickſon, and Benjamin Power, to meet with you at the time and place appointed.

Signed in behalf and by order of the meeting,

WILLIAM DICKSON, Chairman.
RICHARD MORROW, Sec'y.

MR. SCULL,

THE period of Election is approaching; the choice of a Chief Magiſtrate ſeems to engroſs the attention of Pennſylvania. I hope her citizens will lay aſide all prejudice and partiality, and conſult only the public good. I do not mean to cenſure; on the other hand, I highly applaud the intereſt and anxiety apparent on the occaſion: it ſhews a vigilance and care, without which our liberty, hardly obtained, and our political happineſs, might be endangered. But ſurely if it is neceſſary to have a good Governor, it is not leſs ſo to have a wiſe and virtuous Legiſlature. Under this impreſſion, it is with pleaſure I have heard H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, eſq. nominated as a proper perſon to repreſent the County of Allegany, in the next Legiſlature.

If a life devoted to ſtudy and research; if a thorough knowledge of the hiſtory of Governments, and a critical acquaintance with all the rocks and ſhoals, on which they have ſplit, can render a man adequate to the buſineſs, he is certainly among our moſt proper characters—he has long been our fellow citizen—an inhabitant of the weſtern country—his intereſt is here, and he is well acquainted with the difficulties and advantages of our country; if we have grievances, will he not be likely to obtain redreſs? If we have wants, will he not be able to have them ſupplied? If new diviſions, and arrangements are to take place in our country, is he not concerned to have it done in the beſt manner? I hope he will be unanimouſly ſupported.

A FARMER.

From the ORACLE OF DAUPHIN, *printed at Harriſburgh, Auguſt 28, 1799.*

AT a meeting of two hundred and fifty eight of the friends to the election of JAMES ROSS, of Pittſburgh, as Governor of this commonwealth, convened at Hummelſtown from different parts of the county, Auguſt 24th, 1799—ſix of which perſons, viz: Benjamin Wallace, Eſq. Richard Dearmond, Capt. Richard Swan, David Todd, Richard Crawford, and Charles Brown, appeared as deputies from an aſſembly of 46 electors of Weſt Hanover townſhip, who requeſted to be conſidered as participating in the meaſures of this meeting

JOHN CARSON, Eſquire was appointed Chairman, and JOHN WEIDMAN, Eſquire, Secretary.

The following reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted, viz:

1. Reſolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the various qualifications neceſſary to the execution of the high and important office of Governor of Pennſylvania are united in JAMES ROSS, Eſq. of Pittſburgh; whoſe virtues and talents placed him at an early period of life in the councils of this ſtate and the United States: in which arduous ſituation, his wiſdom, eloquence, activity, firmneſs and moderation have been eminently uſeful to his country and honorable to himſelf.

2. Reſolved, That the members of this meeting will therefore at and before the time of the enſuing election, uſe all honorable efforts to promote the election of Mr. ROSS as Governor of this commonwealth.

3. Reſolved, That this meeting do approve of the following addreſs to their fellow citizens of Dauphin county, which they direct, ſhall be ſigned by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, and that it be publiſhed in the Oracle of Dauphin, and the German newſpaper of Reading.

JOHN CARSON, Chairman.
JOHN WEIDMAN, Secretary.

The Addreſs being lengthy, we ſhall only publiſh an extract from it, viz:

"To ſuch of you, fellow citizens, as have not the means of obtaining political information, and are therefore obliged to take opinions upon truſt, we aſſure you, and in ſo doing, appeal to God, for our ſincerity, that the meaſures we ſupport, are ſanctioned by the names of Adams and Waſhington; the firſt at the head of our government, the other at the head of our army—of that army, which is held up, as aimed at the deſtruction of our liberties—Will theſe men deceive you?——Have Waſhington and Adams deſerted their country, and are we to be indebted to imported patriots for its preſervation—to Dallas, to Gallatin, to Lyon, to M'Clenachan?——Are theſe the true Republicans? and for ſuch men, are thoſe to be diſcarded, who have ſerved us with fidelity in the worſt of times?—

"Theſe objects are brought into view, as materially connected with the merits of the two candidates for the government of Pennſylvania—Thomas M'Kean is ſupported by the party who firſt oppoſed the conſtitution, then the adminiſtration of General Waſhington, and which now ſo bitterly combats the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams—the party which is ſo much devoted to France, as to be willing to pardon all her enormities, and to fraternize with her, notwithſtanding the fate of Switzerland, and of all thoſe unhappy countries, which have liſtened to her hypocritical voice.——

JAMES ROSS, on the contrary, is taken up by the FEDERAL REPUBLICANS—by the perſons who have no reliſh for new fangled ſyſtems—for French almanacs and guillotines—but are true to the principles of rational liberty—of liberty engrafted on order and government.—In Mr. ROSS they ſee a citizen of virtue and talents—a native of Pennſylvania—in the vigor of life—mild in his manners—eaſy of acceſs, and who aſſumes no ſuperiority among his fellow citizens—To JAMES ROSS, therefore, we mean to give our ſuffrages, and warmly recommend him to our neighbours, adjuring them, that when they come to the place of election, they may be influenced only, by a true regard to the welfare of their country.

JOHN CARSON, Chairman.
JOHN WEIDMAN, Secretary.
Hummelſtown, Auguſt 24, 1799.

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO writes a good hand, and can give ſatisfactory Recommendation, wiſhes to be engaged in an office or ſtore, on liberal terms. A line directed to W——, immediately, ſhall be attended to, if left at this printing office.
Sept. 6.

BON MOT.

A few nights ago the converſation at the Ducheſs of Gordon's happening to turn upon the conſequences of a ſucceſsful invaſion by the French, ſeveral of the company mentioned the occupations they would adopt when all property ſhould be ſeized by the Gallic freebooters. After various employments of a whimſical kind had been ſtarted by the company, the Marquis of Huntley obſerved, that he would turn "garter-maker for the ladies." "If that ſhould be the caſe," ſaid the Ducheſs, "I fancy you would be above your buſineſs."

[Lon. paper.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

I AM a Candidate for the Office of *COMMISSIONER*. I therefore take the liberty of ſoliciting your ſuffrages at the enſuing Election for that Office.

JAMES ROBINSON.

Weſt of the Allegheny River, oppoſite Pittſburgh, Sept. 10, 1799.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 21ſt inſtant,

SUNDRY *Houſhold Furniture, a light Cart and Saddle, and ſundry Milch Cows and young Cattle. The above articles will be exhibited on the Bank of the Monongahela, near the corner of Market ſtreet. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, where the terms of the vendue will be made known by*

JOHN ORMSBY.

Pittſburgh, 13th September 1799.

POWDER.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, the beſt RIFLE POWDER—he can ſupply Merchants and others, at a reaſonable price, at his Powder Mill, on Peter's Creek.

JACOB FERREE.

Allegheny county, Mifflin township, September 13th, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh, for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of September, the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the honorable Alexander Addiſon, eſq. Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Juſtices of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of Benjamin Bennet, a priſoner in the gaol of the ſaid County, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the Acts of Aſſembly, made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of December next, that his Petition and his Creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Weſtern Telegraphe and Pittſburgh Gazette three weeks in each, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, *Proth'y.*

Four Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the incloſure of William Thompſon, in Pitt townſhip, on the 3d of June, a brown HORSE, 8 years old, 15 hands and an half high, marked with the ſaddle.—Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Auguſt 15, 1799.

General Election.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Freemen living within the County of Allegheny, that an ELECTION will be held at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and at the ſeveral Election Diſtricts in ſaid County, on TUESDAY the 8th day of October next, when thoſe qualified to vote, are to elect,

One fit perſon for Governor of the State.
Two fit perſons for Repreſentatives in the State Legiſlature.
And, one fit perſon as County Commiſſioner.

Given under my hand this 28th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, and in the twenty fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

A ſmall PINE CANOE

WITH the head ſplit off, was taken up by the ſubſcriber, adrift, in the Ohio River, about 4 miles below Pittſburgh. The owner may have it again, by applying to

ANDREW JACK,
living on the eaſt ſide of the Ohio, four miles from Pittſburgh.

Sept. 13, '99.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Middleſex townſhip, Allegheny county, a Black MARE, about thirteen or fourteen hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and had a bell on—The owner is requeſted to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

James Parks.

September 13, 1799.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON *Saturday the 28th inſtant, one FERRY FLAT, and two Kentucky BOATS, and one CANOE, all taken adrift on the Ohio, 4 miles above Georgetown—They being advertiſed according to law, will be ſold to defray expences.*

Charles Phillis.

September 13, 1799.

Juſtices Blank Summonſes, Executions, &c. for Sale at Printing-Office.

THE Citizens of Weſtmoreland County ſeriouſly impreſſed with the importance of the approaching Election of a Governor for this ſtate, met at the Courthouſe in Greenſburgh, on 11th inſtant; above *TWO HUNDRED* perſons preſent.

David Marchant, Chairman.

IT was reſolved, *(with only five diſſenting votes)* That JAMES ROSS be recommended as GOVERNOR, to the free ſuffrages of our fellow citizens of this ſtate, at the enſuing Election; and that the citizens now preſent will ſupport him accordingly.

WINCHESTER, Auguſt 14.

Extract of a letter from the Natchez, dated 27th, lately received by a gentleman in town.

"I have received intelligence from New Orleans, by a friend on whom I can rely, that the general of the Marine in the Havannah, with a number of principal officers, are under arreſt, from a plot being diſcovered of giving that important fortreſs to the Britiſh."

TRENTON, September 2.

The *defeat* of the FRENCH under Buonaparte is fully confirmed, by official diſpatches from Sir SYDNEY SMITH, dated off St. Jean D'Acre, March 23d laſt. Theſe diſpatches announce the capture of ſeven ſail of the enemy's Flotilla, loaded beſides their own complement with battering cannon, ammunition, and every kind of ſeige equipage for Buonaparte's army before D'Acre. The Corvette containing Buonaparte's *private property*, and two ſmall veſſels only eſcaped.

On the 5th ult. off St. Bartholomews Commodore Tingey, of the Ganges, captured a French ſchooner privateer, of 60 guns.

By an article in a late Paris paper, it appears that his Pruſſian majeſty, on the 5th inſt. reviewed his troops at Weſel, on the confines of Guelderland. This circumſtance, coupled with the aſtoniſhing ſucceſſes of the allies, produces a ſtrong belief that his Majeſty has at length been prevailed upon to join the coalition for the deliverance of Europe, and the report of his having entered Guelderland at the head of his army is well founded.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

The FEVER has rather declined ſince the laſt week—but not in ſo decided a degree as to juſtify an expectation of its ſpeedy diſappearance. The official accounts from New-York are unſatisfactory, that no accurate inferences can be deduced from them. From thoſe ſtatements which juſtify the moſt rational reliance it would appear that the Fever prevails there in an equal degree with that which it does at Philadelphia.

An agent to our government has arrived at Baltimore, from General Touſſaint. The object of his miſſion has not yet tranſpired.

Juſt as our paper went to preſs we receive the Belfaſt News Letter of the 28th June, but by the Proſperity. We have time only for a ſingle glance of its contents. The belief of the King of Pruſſia having joined the coalition, gains much credit, but is not yet ſanctioned by actual movements. Maſſena continues to advance *backwards*.

The ſhip Liberty, Captain Miller, arrived at Wilmington, [Delaware] on Thurſday, from Londonderry, with *two hundred and eighty paſſengers*. Sailed from thence the 28th of June.

PARIS, June 25.

A petition of the ſection of Luxembourgh, denounces Scherer, Merlin, La Reveillere, and Francis Neufchateau.

The Directory have done nothing yet relative to the reſignation of the Miniſters. So ſoon as the Directory are eſtabliſhed, they will conſider the change. Scherer has voluntarily gone to the Temple, a priſoner charged with the miſconduct in his department (of War). Rewbell, will probably do the ſame (ſay the Journals) "*Journal des Hommes Libres*" ſays the Miniſter of the Interior commanded him to give up the porcelain, vaſes, chandeliers; &c. which he took from the Directorial palace. Rewbell, in the "*Ammi des Lois*" anſwers, "*ſooner will I break than give them up to the Republic.*"

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I gave a Note to a certain David Rankin, of Alleghany county, dated in November 1792, for the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, due in November 1799, for a certain Tract of Land, which he was to have laid off for me, but he has never done it—I do therefore forwarn all perſons to take an aſſignment on ſaid Note, as the ſaid Rankin has not complied with his contract, as I will not pay it unleſs compelled by law.

THOMAS MILES.

September 13, '99.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh, for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the honorable Alexander Addiſon, eſquire, Preſident, and his aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the Petition of James Calhoon, priſoner in the gaol of ſaid County, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſion of the acts of General Aſſembly, made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, the firſt Monday of December next, that his Petition & his Creditors may then be heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, three weeks, the laſt of which, ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Prot'y.